United Nations E/CN.15/2015/L.1/Add.3

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
21 May 2015

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-fourth session
Vienna, 18-22 May 2015

Draft report

Rapporteur: Albin **Otruba** (Slovakia)

Addendum

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 20 and 21 May 2015, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

> "Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
>
> "(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
>
> "(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
>
> "(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
>
> "(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
>
> "(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

V.15-03601 (E)

Please recycle

2. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2015/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2015/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2015/10);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2015/12);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2015/18).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Chief of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section. The Director of the Division for Management made an oral report on the implementation of Commission resolution 23/3, entitled "Strengthening the development and implementation of the goAML system as a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme".

4. A statement was made by the observer for Latvia (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Belarus, Thailand, Canada, the United States of America, China, Switzerland, Kenya, Morocco, Brazil, Norway, Indonesia and Japan. The observers for Costa Rica, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Cuba, Croatia, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Iraq, Romania, Tunisia, Afghanistan, the Sudan, Kazakhstan, Austria, Spain, Panama, France, Honduras, the Syrian Arab Republic, Armenia and Turkey also made statements.

5. The observers for the League of Arab States and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also made statements. Statements were also made by the observers for the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (on behalf of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network), the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

6. Several speakers welcomed the high numbers of ratifications of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and called on States to strengthen their efforts to fully and effectively implement those instruments. The importance of regional and international cooperation in combating organized crime in all its forms was emphasized. Strong support was expressed for the work of the Commission, and many speakers expressed appreciation and support for the technical assistance activities of UNODC and the tools developed by UNODC.

7. Several speakers expressed support for the establishment of a mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, including with a view to identifying the technical assistance needs of States, and referred to continuing discussions in the context of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Different views were expressed regarding the form that such a mechanism would take. Some speakers noted, in that regard, that the issues of participation by civil society and funding for the mechanism remained to be addressed.

8. Other issues of particular concern highlighted by speakers included trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, cybercrime, illicit trafficking in cultural property, corruption, money-laundering, illicit drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

9. Speakers reiterated the full commitment of their countries to implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its Implementation Review Mechanism, which had created valuable information and a basis for national reforms. Speakers shared the reform efforts of their countries, including those based on recommendations adopted during country reviews. Speakers highlighted that the experiences and lessons learned from the first review cycle needed to be taken into account for the second cycle. Some speakers stressed the important role of civil society in the review of the implementation of the Convention.

10. Further, special importance was given to enhancing international cooperation for the purpose of asset recovery. Several speakers welcomed the technical assistance for the implementation of the Convention provided by UNODC and the joint World Bank/UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

11. Several speakers commended the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC for providing legal and capacity-building assistance to Member States aimed at strengthening national criminal justice systems to prevent and counter terrorism.

12. A number of speakers expressed concern at the ongoing and emerging terrorist threats, including threats related to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, the financing of terrorism, the growing links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, violent extremism and radicalization, trafficking in cultural property and kidnapping for ransom.

13. Speakers called on UNODC to further enhance its provision of technical assistance in those thematic areas and further support Member States in strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. Donor States were called upon to increase their financial contributions to UNODC.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

14. Speakers highlighted the importance of cooperation at the regional and international levels between countries of origin, transit and destination, including through existing mechanisms such as those for extradition and mutual legal assistance, as well as the importance of effective law enforcement, in addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

15. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by UNODC to enhance the capacity of Member States to address those crimes. Reference was made to the importance of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime and to the information-sharing facilitated by UNODC through the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct in support of the Bali Process and the UNODC case law database on trafficking in persons. It was stressed that there was a need to continue efforts to regulate the area of recruitment fees for labourers and to strengthen the examination of travel and identity documents in order to counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, and support was expressed for the work of UNODC in that regard.

16. It was noted that financial intelligence units worldwide were dependent on effective, secure and up-to-date information technology systems. The goAML system was considered to be a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and it had enhanced efforts to combat money-laundering, corruption and organized crime and had strengthened regional and international cooperation. Speakers took note of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services entitled "Audit of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Intelligence and Law Enforcement Systems project" and noted the follow-up to its recommendations carried out by the Secretariat. The importance of continued UNODC support for the development and maintenance of goAML was stressed. UNODC was requested to provide additional information about the implementation of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

17. The important work of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, the provision of training courses for criminal justice personnel and the organization of thematic meetings, as well as their contributions to the work of UNODC, was emphasized.

18. The importance of policy-oriented and criminal justice research conducted by the institutes was highlighted. It was noted that many of the issues mentioned in the Doha Declaration were linked to the broader United Nations development agenda. Reference was made to the important role of civil society in the deliberations of the Commission and, more generally, the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

B. Action taken

19. At its 7th meeting, on 21 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2015/12), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees of the Institute taken at its meeting held from 13 to 14 November 2014, in order to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

20. At the same meeting, the Commission unanimously recommended that Christine M. Cline (United States) be appointed to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.